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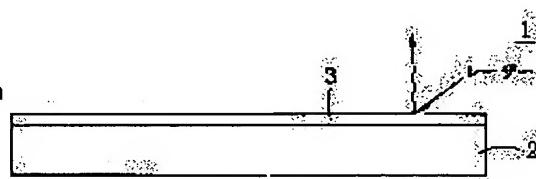
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(54) LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a light-emitting device which is high in luminous performance of plasma emission or the like, and emission intensity and a method of manufacturing the same.

SOLUTION: A ZnO thin film, having a 'positive surface' or a ZnO thin film, whose surface is piezoelectrically positive, is formed on a substrate 2 such as a C-plane sapphire substrate, a z-plane quartz substrate or the like. This thin film has an emission intensity higher than a ZnO thin film having its upper surface turned into a 'negative surface'.



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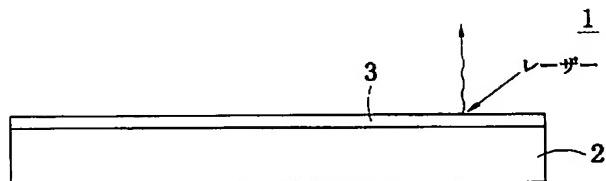
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(54) 【発明の名称】発光素子及びその製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 プラズマ発光等の発光効率が高く、発光強度の強い発光素子とその製造方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 C面サファイア基板、z面水晶基板等の基板2の上に+面を有するZnO薄膜、すなわち表面が圧電性の+面となったZnO薄膜3を形成した。これは、上面が一面となったZnO薄膜に比較して良好な発光強度を示した。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 基板と、

前記基板上に保持され、上面に+面または一面のいずれかを有し、発光層として機能する第1の圧電膜と、を有する発光素子。

【請求項2】 前記基板は、C面サファイア基板、R面サファイア基板、m面サファイア基板、a面サファイア基板、回転Y板サファイア基板、ダブルローテーションサファイア基板、回転Y板水晶基板、Z面水晶基板、-Z面を有するLiTaO₃基板、-Z面を有するLiNbO₃基板及び一面を有する圧電基板から選ばれる基板であり、前記第1の圧電膜は+面を有することを特徴とする、請求項1に記載の発光素子。

【請求項3】 前記基板は、回転Y板LiNbO₃の+Z面側を有するLiNbO₃基板、回転Y板LiTaO₃の+Z面側を有するLiTaO₃基板、+Z面を有するLiNbO₃基板、+Z面を有するLiNbO₃基板、+面を有する圧電基板、ガラス板、Si基板、金属基板、金属膜をその表面に有する基板から選ばれる基板であり、前記第1の圧電膜は一面を有することを特徴とする、請求項1に記載の発光素子。

【請求項4】 前記第1の圧電膜が、ZnO、AlN、CdSから選ばれるいずれかの材料を含む、請求項2又は3に記載の発光素子。

【請求項5】 第2の圧電膜をさらに有し、前記第1の圧電膜と該第2の圧電膜との導電型が異なっている、請求項1～4のいずれかに記載の発光素子。

【請求項6】 前記基板上に形成された複数のストライプ状の金属膜を有し、該金属膜を覆うようにして前記第1の圧電膜が設けられており、該金属膜上の該第1の圧電膜は一面を有している、請求項2に記載の発光素子。

【請求項7】 基板を用意する工程と、

該基板の特性に基づいて、上面に+面または一面のいずれかを有する第1の圧電膜を該基板上に形成する工程と、を有する発光素子の製造方法。

【請求項8】 前記基板は、C面サファイア基板、R面サファイア基板、m面サファイア基板、a面サファイア基板、回転Y板サファイア基板、ダブルローテーションサファイア基板、回転Y板水晶基板、Z面水晶基板、-Z面を有するLiTaO₃基板、-Z面を有するLiNbO₃基板及び一面を有する圧電基板から選ばれる基板であり、前記第1の圧電膜は+面を有することを特徴とする、請求項7に記載の発光素子の製造方法。

【請求項9】 前記基板は、回転Y板LiNbO₃の+Z面側を有するLiNbO₃基板、回転Y板LiTaO₃の+Z面側を有するLiTaO₃基板、+Z面を有するLiNbO₃基板、+Z面を有する圧電基板、ガラス板、Si基板、金属基板、金属膜をその表面に有する基板から選ばれる基板であり、前記第1の圧電膜は一面を有することを特徴とす

る、請求項7に記載の発光素子の製造方法。

【請求項10】 前記第1の圧電膜は、ZnO、AlN、CdSから選ばれるいずれかの材料を含む、請求項8又は9に記載の発光素子の製造方法。

【請求項11】 前記第1の圧電膜上に、該第1の圧電膜と導電型の異なる第2の圧電膜を形成する工程をさらに有する、請求項7～10のいずれかに記載の発光素子の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、発光素子及びその製造方法に関し、圧電体からなる発光層を有する発光素子とその製造方法に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】薄膜状の圧電体は、圧電共振子や圧電アクチュエータ等の振動子、駆動素子に幅広く応用されている。近年では、圧電体薄膜は光学素子としても注目されている。たとえば、特開平7-262801号には、サファイア基板上に形成されたZnO膜を有し、励起子により紫外線を発光する発光素子が開示されている。また、特開平10-256673号には、レーザー発振により紫外光を射出する発光素子が開示されている。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、圧電膜の物性には未知の部分が多く、特に発光素子に適した圧電膜の物性やその形成方法はいまだ十分な研究がなされていない。このため、高発光効率の圧電膜を有する発光素子は実現していなかった。

【0004】本発明は、上記のような技術的背景に鑑みてなされたものであって、その目的とするところは、発光効率が高く、発光強度の強い発光素子とその製造方法を提供することにある。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1に記載の発光素子は、基板と、前記基板上に保持され、上面に+面または一面のいずれかを有し、発光層として機能する第1の圧電膜とを有するものである。

【0006】請求項2に記載の発光素子は、請求項1に記載した発光素子における前記基板が、C面サファイア基板、R面サファイア基板、m面サファイア基板、a面サファイア基板、回転Y板サファイア基板、ダブルローテーションサファイア基板、回転Y板水晶基板、Z面水晶基板、-Z面を有するLiTaO₃基板及び一面を有する圧電基板から選ばれる基板であり、前記第1の圧電膜は+面を有するものである。

【0007】請求項3に記載の発光素子は、請求項1に記載した発光素子における前記基板が、回転Y板LiNbO₃の+Z面側を有するLiNbO₃基板、回転Y板LiTaO₃の+Z面側を有するLiTaO₃基板、+

Z面を有する LiNbO_3 基板、+Z面を有する LiTaO_3 基板、ガラス板、 Si 基板、金属基板、+面を有する圧電基板、金属膜をその表面に有する基板から選ばれる基板であり、前記第1の圧電膜は一面を有するものである。

【0008】請求項4に記載の発光素子は、請求項2又は3に記載した発光素子における前記第1の圧電膜が、 ZnO 、 AlN 、 CdS から選ばれるいずれかの材料を含むものである。

【0009】請求項5に記載の発光素子は、請求項1～4のいずれかに記載した発光素子において、第2の圧電膜をさらに有し、前記第1の圧電膜と該第2の圧電膜との導電型が異なっているものである。

【0010】請求項6に記載の発光素子は、請求項2に記載した発光素子における前記基板上に形成された複数のストライプ状の金属膜を有し、該金属膜を覆うようにして前記第1の圧電膜が設けられており、該金属膜上の該第1の圧電膜は一面を有するものである。

【0011】請求項7に記載の発光素子の製造方法は、基板を用意する工程と、該基板の特性に基づいて、上面に+面または一面のいずれかを有する第1の圧電膜を該基板上に形成する工程とを有する。

【0012】請求項8に記載の発光素子の製造方法は、請求項7に記載した発光素子の製造方法における前記基板が、C面サファイア基板、R面サファイア基板、m面サファイア基板、a面サファイア基板、回転Y板サファイア基板、ダブルローテーションサファイア基板、回転Y板水晶基板、Z面水晶基板、-Z面を有する LiTaO_3 基板、-Z面を有する LiNbO_3 基板から選ばれる基板であり、前記第1の圧電膜は+面を有するものである。

【0013】請求項9に記載の発光素子の製造方法は、請求項7に記載の発光素子の製造方法における前記基板が、回転Y板 LiNbO_3 の+Z面側を有する LiNbO_3 基板、回転Y板 LiTaO_3 の+Z面側を有する LiTaO_3 基板、+Z面を有する LiNbO_3 基板、+Z面を有する LiTaO_3 基板、+面を有する圧電基板、ガラス板、 Si 基板、金属基板、金属膜をその表面に有する基板から選ばれる基板であり、前記第1の圧電膜は一面を有するものである。

【0014】請求項10に記載の発光素子の製造方法は、請求項8又は9に記載の発光素子の製造方法における前記第1の圧電膜が、 ZnO 、 AlN 、 CdS から選ばれるいずれかの材料を含むものである。

【0015】請求項11に記載の発光素子の製造方法は、請求項7～10のいずれかに記載の発光素子の製造方法における前記第1の圧電膜上に、該第1の圧電膜と導電型の異なる第2の圧電膜を形成する工程をさらに有するものである。

【0016】

【作用】本発明は、発光素子に用いる圧電膜の物理的特性とその配向との関係や、基板の種類とそれに適した圧電膜の配向方法に着目して得られた知見に基づくものである。すなわち、基板の種類に応じて圧電膜の配向方向を適切に選択することにより、圧電膜の結晶性が向上し、その結果、良好な特性を有する発光素子が実現する。

【0017】しかし、従来は、圧電膜の物理的特性とその配向の関係や基板の種類とそれに適した圧電膜の配向方向の関係はまったく考慮されていなかった。本発明は、着目点自体がユニークなものである。

【0018】この明細書において、圧電膜の配向方向についての+面および一面は、薄膜の主面に発生する電荷の符号に關係している。+面は張力によって圧電膜に正の電荷が発生する面であり、上記 ZnO 薄膜、 AlN 薄膜、 CdS 薄膜では、それぞれ Zn 面、 Al 面、 Cd 面に相当すると考えられる。一面は張力によって圧電膜に負の電荷が発生する面であり、上記 ZnO 薄膜、 AlN 薄膜、 CdS 薄膜のO面、N面、S面に相当すると考えられる。

【0019】具体的には、C面サファイア基板、R面サファイア基板、m面サファイア基板、a面サファイア基板、回転Y板サファイア基板、ダブルローテーションサファイア基板、回転Y板水晶基板、Z面水晶基板、-Z面を有する LiTaO_3 基板、-Z面を有する LiNbO_3 基板の表面に圧電膜を形成する場合、圧電膜の表面が+面（基板に接する側は一面）となるように ZnO 膜を基板上に形成させる。ここで、「-Z面を有する LiTaO_3 」とは、Z軸方向の面（Z面）に張力が生じたとき、負の表面電荷が発生する面である。また、 LiTaO_3 基板は分極処理されている必要はない。

【0020】また、回転Y板 LiNbO_3 の+Z面側を有する LiNbO_3 基板、回転Y板 LiTaO_3 の+Z面側を有する LiTaO_3 基板、+Z面を有する LiNbO_3 基板、+面を有する圧電基板、ガラス板、 Si 基板、金属基板、金属膜を表面に有する基板の表面に圧電膜を形成する場合、圧電膜の表面が一面（基板に接する側は+面）となるように ZnO 膜を基板上に形成させる。

【0021】このような基板上に形成する圧電膜は、 ZnO 、 AlN 、 CdS から選ばれる材料からなることが好ましい。特に、紫外線を発光するデバイスには、 ZnO からなる圧電膜を用いることが好ましい。

【0022】基板の上に形成される圧電膜が+面となるか、一面となるかは圧電膜の形成方法、形成条件、基板の表面処理等により決定される。たとえば、ECRプラズマCVD装置、ECRスパッタ装置等のECR装置を用いた場合、マイクロ波のパワーを大きくしたり（例えば300W以上）、基板の加熱温度を高く（例えば500°C以上）したりする場合、圧電膜は+面になりやす

条件1	マイクロ波電力：	100W
	R F 電力：	300W
	基板加熱温度：	200°C
	A r / O ₂ 分圧比：	70 / 30
条件2	マイクロ波電力：	500W
	R F 電力：	450W
	基板加熱温度：	500°C
	A r / O ₂ 分圧比：	70 / 30
条件3	マイクロ波電力：	300W
	R F 電力：	400W
	基板加熱温度：	450°C
	A r / O ₂ 分圧比：	70 / 30

【0029】図2から図4は、上記のようにして作製された種々の圧電膜の誘電率顕微鏡写真である。図2は条件1によって作製された膜を示しており、図2の写真において、色の濃い部分は、張力によりプラスの電荷が発生する領域であり、色の薄い部分は張力によりマイナスの電荷が発生する領域になっている。したがって、全体としては両方の領域が混在しており、+面、-面のいずれにもなっていない。

【0030】図3は条件2によって作製された膜を示している。図3に示される誘電顕微鏡写真は全体が均一に濃い色になっており、均一な+面になっていることを示している。

【0031】同様に、図4は条件3の下で作製された膜を示している。図4の誘電体顕微鏡写真は、全体が均一に薄い色になっており、均一な-面であることを示している。このように、条件を制御することにより、一面あるいは+面を有する圧電膜及び-面でも+面でもない圧電膜を選択的に形成できる。

【0032】条件2及び3以外の条件であっても、基板にマイナスのバイアス電圧を印加することにより、一面を有する膜が容易に形成され、基板にプラスのバイアス電圧を印加することにより、+面を有する膜が形成されることがわかった。

【0033】こうして、作製したZnO膜の配向方向を確認した上で、作製されたZnO薄膜を有する発光素子を作製し、He-Cdレーザーを照射して蛍光測定試験を行った。図5は、C面サファイア基板上に形成された+面を有するZnO薄膜の発光強度を350~400nmの領域において測定した結果を示し、図6はZ面水晶基板上に形成された+面を有するZnO薄膜の発光強度を360~390nmの領域において測定した結果を示している。図5は、367.8nmの波長において励起子に相当すると考えられる鋭いピークを示しており、図6も368nmに同様なピークを示している。

【0034】図7はC面サファイア基板上に形成された+面を有するZnO薄膜と一面を有するZnO薄膜の発光強度を比較して示している。図から明らかのように、

い。特に、N₂、O₂、H₂O、大気などの雰囲気において、1000°C以上の温度で数時間加熱された基板の上に形成される圧電膜は、良好な+面を有する。

【0023】また、基板バイアス電圧を調整することにより、極性(+面または-面)を制御できる。スパッタ装置の場合には、成膜中のガス組成、基板の加熱温度、基板に印加するバイアス電圧等を適切に調整することにより、+面の圧電膜を得ることも一面を有する圧電膜を得ることもできる。特に-500Vから+500Vのバイアス電圧を印加することにより効果的に極性を制御できる。

【0024】本発明にあっては、このように基板の種類に応じて+面または一面を有する圧電膜を形成することにより、発光強度が強い発光素子を得ることができる。

【0025】

【発明の実施の形態】(第1の実施形態)図1は、本発明の第1の実施形態による発光素子1の断面を模式的に示している。発光素子1は基板2及びその上に形成されたZnO薄膜3を有している。基板2としては、C面サファイア基板、R面サファイア基板、m面サファイア基板、a面サファイア基板、回転Y板サファイア基板、ダブルローテーションサファイア基板、回転Y板水晶基板、Z面水晶基板、-Z面を有するLiTaO₃基板、-Z面を有するLiNbO₃基板、一面を有する圧電基板を用いる場合には、ZnO薄膜3は+Z面を有している。

【0026】一方、回転Y板LiNbO₃の+Z面側を有するLiNbO₃基板、回転Y板LiTaO₃の+Z面側を有するLiTaO₃基板、+Z面を有するLiNbO₃基板、+Z面を有する圧電基板、ガラス板、Si基板、金属基板、金属膜をその表面に有する基板を基板2として用いる場合には、ZnO薄膜3は-Z面を有している。

【0027】発光素子1は、励起子あるいは電子とホールの結合により発光する。図1に示すように、ZnO薄膜3にHe-Cdレーザーを照射することにより、発光素子1は、蛍光センスに基づいて、ZnOのバンドギャップに相当する370nmの波長を持つ光を常温で発光する。

【0028】上述のような組み合わせにより、優れた結晶性をもつ圧電膜が得られることを種々の実験から確認した。以下の実験において、基板としてはC面サファイア基板およびZ面水晶基板を用い、成膜条件や基板の表面状態をかえることにより、種々の圧電膜を形成し、ZnO薄膜の配向方向を誘電率顕微鏡で確認した。具体的にはECRスパッタ装置を用いて以下の条件で3つの試料を作製した。

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十面を有するZnO薄膜は一面を有するZnO薄膜に比べて発光強度が約5倍であり、半値幅も小さい。このことから、C面サファイア基板上に形成された十面を有するZnO薄膜は良好な特性を示すことが分かる。

【0035】図8は、Zn金属ターゲットを用いて、C面サファイア基板上に種々の条件で形成したZnO薄膜のX線回折強度を示している。図8において、横軸はZnO薄膜形成中の雰囲気ガスであるArとO₂との分圧比を示し、縦軸はZnO薄膜のX線回折強度（相対値）を示している。また、データは基板加熱温度を200～600℃の間で変化させて測定している。図8において、X線回折強度が 4×10^{-4} [a.u.]以上の強度を示す領域ではZnO薄膜は十面を有しており、回折強度が 9×10^{-3} [a.u.]以下の領域では十面の領域と一面の領域とが混在している。また、その中間の領域では、十面を有するZnO薄膜が形成されたり、一面を有するZnO薄膜が形成されたりしており、成膜を確実に制御できていない。なお、Z面水晶基板上に形成されるZnO薄膜も同様の傾向を示す。

【0036】図9は、同様に-Z面LiNbO₃基板上にZnO薄膜を形成した結果を示している。この場合、X線回折強度が 1.4×10^{-5} [a.u.]以上の強度を示す領域ではZnO薄膜は十面を有しており、回折強度が 9×10^{-3} [a.u.]以下の領域では十面の領域と一面の領域とが混在している。また、その中間の領域では、十面を有するZnO薄膜が形成されたり、一面を有するZnO薄膜が形成されたりしており、成膜を確実に制御できていない。

【0037】図8および図9から明らかなように、ArとO₂との分圧比を変化させることにより、ZnO薄膜の配向性をコントロールでき、Ar/O₂の分圧比が75/25～65/35の範囲で良好な十面を有するZnO薄膜を形成することができる。また、C面サファイア基板上に十面を有するZnO薄膜を形成する場合には、基板を500℃以上に加熱すればZnO薄膜の配向性が良好になり、-Z面LiNbO₃基板上十面を有するZnO薄膜を形成する場合には、基板を300℃以上に加熱すればよいことが分かる。

【0038】上記実施形態では圧電膜としてZnO薄膜を例示したが、十面を有するAlN、CdSからなる薄膜をC面、R面、m面及びa面サファイア基板、回転Y板サファイア基板、ダブルローテーションサファイア基板、回転Y板水晶基板、Z面水晶基板、Z面水晶基板、-Z面を有するLiTaO₃基板、-Z面を有するLiNbO₃基板、一面を有する圧電基板上に形成しても同様に良好な発光特性を備えた発光素子を得ることができる。

【0039】図10は本発明の第2の実施形態による発光素子11の模式的断面図を示している。発光素子11はC面サファイア基板12と、その上に一定の間隔でス

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トライプ状に形成された複数のA1膜13と、A1膜13を覆うようにC面サファイア基板12上に形成されたZnO薄膜14を含む。ZnO薄膜14は、A1膜13の上方に位置する領域14aとC面サファイア基板12上方に直接位置する領域14bを含み、領域14aと14bとは方向αに沿って交互に配置されている。領域14aは一面を有し、領域14bは十面を有している。このため、A1膜13が設けられた部分においてのみ一面を有している。C面サファイア基板12の代わりに回転Y板水晶基板、Z面水晶基板等、十面ZnO薄膜を形成することが好ましい他の基板を用いてもよい。

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【0040】C面サファイア基板とA1膜とではZnO薄膜に対する配向特性に違いがあるため、成膜条件を適切に選択することにより、このように一面の領域と十面の領域とを交互に形成することが可能である。また、A1膜とサファイア基板にそれぞれプラスとマイナスのバイアス電圧を印加しても、交互にC軸の方向が反転した膜が得られる。

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【0041】発光素子11はSHG素子として機能する。図10に示されるように、ZnO薄膜14の一方の端面から赤色光を方向αに沿ってZnO薄膜14に入射させることにより、ZnO薄膜14の他の端面から青色光を射出する。このように、本発明によれば、容易に良好な特性を備えたSHG素子を実現することができる。

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【0042】図11は第3の実施形態による発光素子21の断面を模式的に示している。発光素子21は、C面サファイア基板22とその上に形成されたn型ZnO層23、ZnO活性層24およびp型ZnO層25とを含む。n型ZnO層23の上面は十面になっており、同様にZnO活性層24およびp型ZnO層25も十面を上面として備えている。ZnO活性層24およびp型ZnO層25は発光部26を構成している。また、n型ZnO層23は不純物としてAlなどIII族元素がドープされており低抵抗になっている。同様に、p型ZnO層25もP、As等のV族元素がドープされている。電極27および28がn型ZnO層23およびp型ZnO層25上に設けられており、電極27および28から電流が注入され、発光部26において励起子による発光が引き起こされる。

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【0043】このような構造によれば、十面を有するn型ZnO層23に、十面を有するZnO活性層24およびp型ZnO層25が設けられているため、発光部26の結晶性が高く、高輝度、高発光効率の発光素子21が実現できる。

【0044】本実施形態において、C面サファイア基板22上にはn型ZnO層23が設けられているが、n型ZnO層23とp型ZnO層29とを入れ替えて導電型を逆にし、サファイア基板22上にp型ZnO層を設けZnO活性層28上にn型ZnO層を設けてもよい。

【0045】図12は、第4の実施形態による発光素子

31を模式的に示しており、レーザダイオードや端面出射型の発光ダイオードなどの端面出射型発光素子を代表している。発光素子31はサファイア基板32、その上に設けられた低抵抗ZnO層33および発光部34を含んでいる。サファイア基板32はC面、R面、m面、a面あるいは回転Y板サファイア面を有しており、低抵抗ZnO層33は+面をその上面として有している。発光部34はp型ZnO層35、ZnO活性層36、n型ZnO層37を含んでおり、これらの層36、37は低抵抗ZnO層33の配向方向に影響されて、いずれもそれぞれの上面が+面になっている。

【0046】発光部34の上にはスリットを有するSiO₂膜38が設けられ、スリットを覆うようにSiO₂膜38上に上部電極39が設けられている。また、低抵抗ZnO層33の一部が露出するように発光部34の一部がエッチングされており、露出した低抵抗ZnO層33上に下部電極40が形成されている。

【0047】発光素子31において、上部電極39と下部電極40との間に電圧が印加されると励起子発光による青～紫外の光が端面から射出される。発光部33の各層36、37は+面を有するため、結晶性が高く、高輝度、高発光効率の発光素子が実現される。

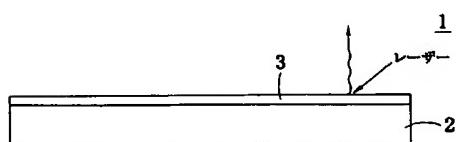
【0048】

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、基板の種類に応じて、+面または一面を有する圧電膜が選択的に設けられており、このような圧電膜は高い結晶性を備えている。このため、高輝度、高発光効率の発光素子が実現される。

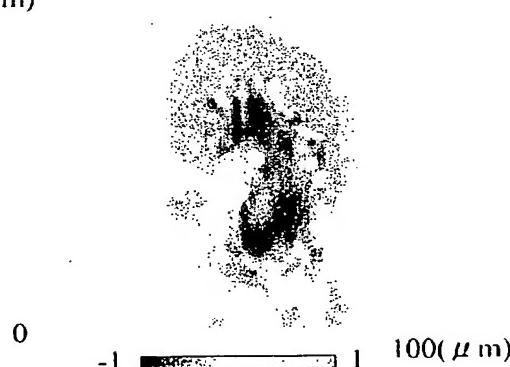
【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施形態による発光素子のフォ

【図1】



【図2】



【図3】

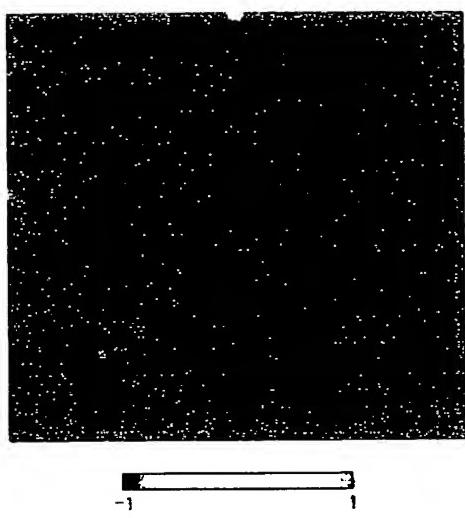


- トルミネセンス特性測定を模式的に示す断面図である。
【図2】+面の領域と-面の領域が混在するZnO薄膜の誘電率顕微鏡写真を示す図である。
【図3】+ZnO薄膜の誘電率顕微鏡写真を示す図である。
【図4】-ZnO薄膜の誘電率顕微鏡写真を示す図である。
【図5】C面サファイア基板上に形成された+面を有するZnO薄膜の発光強度を示す図である。
【図6】Z面水晶基板上に形成された+面を有するZnO薄膜の発光強度を示す図である。
【図7】C面サファイア基板上に形成された+面を有するZnO薄膜と一面を有するZnO薄膜との発光強度を比較して示す図である。
【図8】C面サファイア基板上に形成された+面を有するZnO薄膜のX線強度を示す図である。
【図9】-Z面LiNbO₃基板上に形成された+面を有するZnO薄膜のX線強度を示す図である。
【図10】本発明の第2の実施形態による発光素子を模式的に示す断面図である。
【図11】本発明の第3の実施形態による発光素子を模式的に示す断面図である。
【図12】本発明の第4の実施形態による発光素子を模式的に示す断面図である。

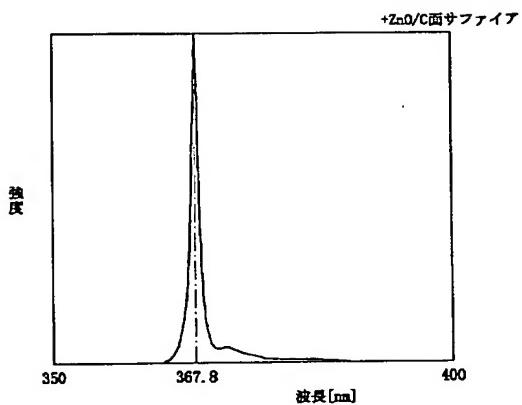
【符号の説明】

- 1 発光素子
- 2 基板
- 3 薄膜

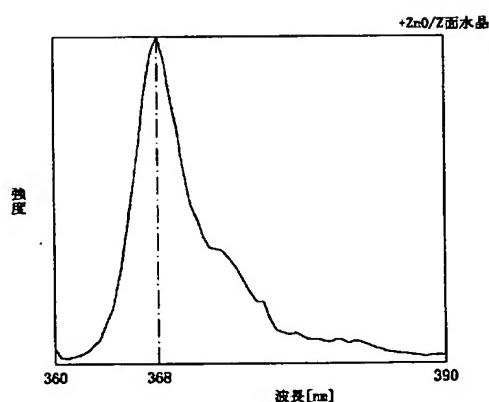
【図4】



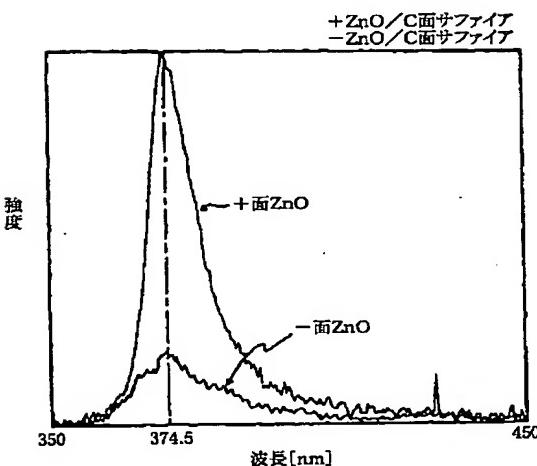
【図5】



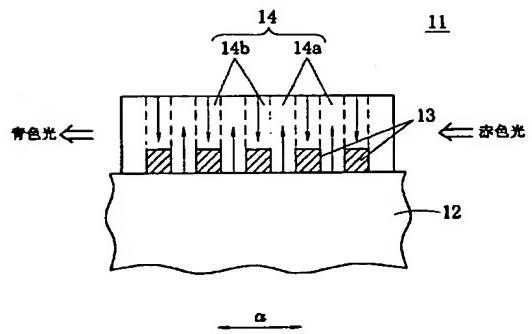
【図6】



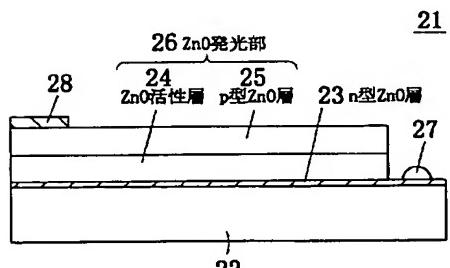
【図7】



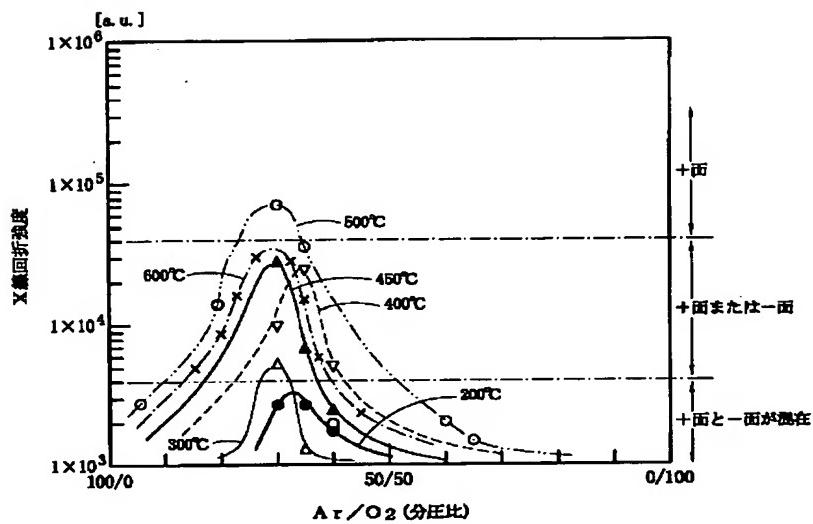
【図10】



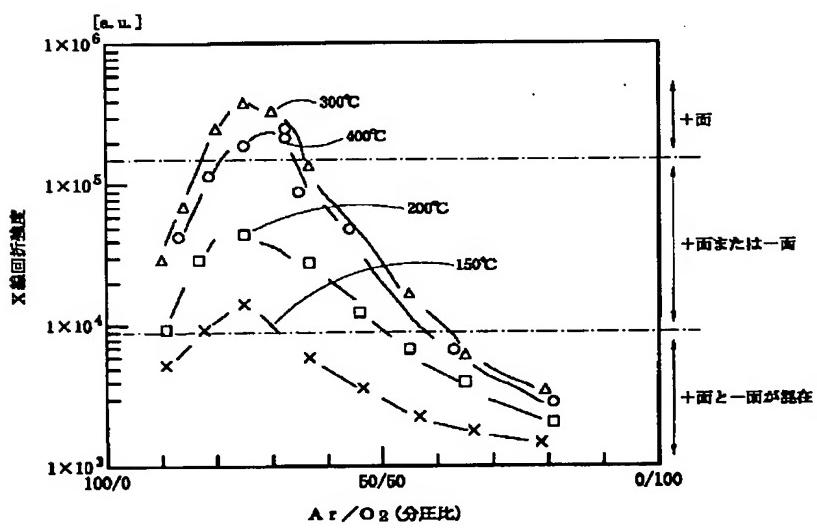
【図11】



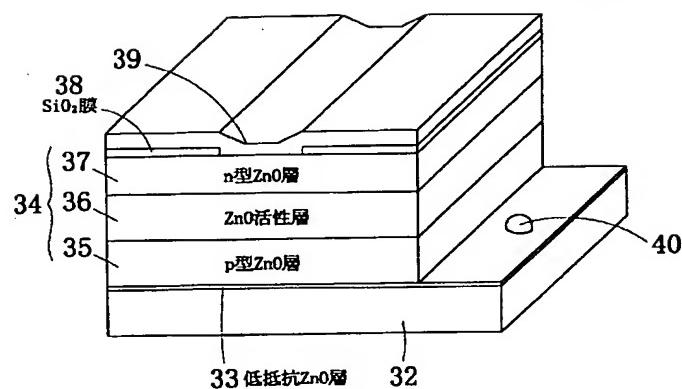
【図8】



【図9】



【図12】

31

フロントページの続き

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5/327

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5/327

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Bibliography

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- (43) [Date of Publication] May 25, Heisei 13 (2001. 5. 25)
- (54) [Title of the Invention] A light emitting device and its manufacture approach
- (51) [The 7th edition of International Patent Classification]
H01L 33/00

C09K 11/00

11/54 CPB

11/56 CPC

11/64 CQF

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A

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11/54 CPB

11/56 CPC

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H01S 5/323

5/327

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[Mode of Application] OL

[Number of Pages] 9

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(33) [Country Declaring Priority] Japan (JP)

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[Translation done.]

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Epitome

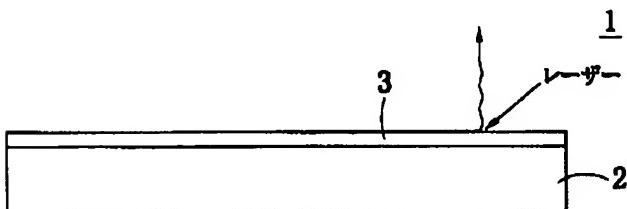
(57) [Abstract]

[Technical problem] Luminous efficiency, such as plasma luminescence, is high and the strong light emitting device and its manufacture approach of luminescence reinforcement are offered.

[Means for Solution] The ZnO thin film 3 which has + side, i.e., the ZnO thin film with which the front face turned into piezoelectric + side, was formed on the substrates 2, such as C side silicon on sapphire and a z-th page Xtal substrate. This showed good luminescence reinforcement as

compared with the ZnO thin film with which the top face turned into - side.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The light emitting device which is held on a substrate and said substrate, has either + side or - side on the top face, and has the 1st piezoelectric film which functions as a luminous layer.

[Claim 2] It is the light emitting device according to claim 1 characterized by for said substrate being a substrate chosen from the piezo-electric substrate which has C side silicon on sapphire, Rth page silicon on sapphire, m-th page silicon on sapphire, a-th page silicon on sapphire, rotation Y cut silicon on sapphire, double rotation silicon on sapphire, a rotation Y cut Xtal substrate, a Zth page Xtal substrate, LiTaO₃ substrate that has the Zth [-] page, LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth [-] page, and - side, and said 1st piezoelectric film having + side.

[Claim 3] LiNbO₃ substrate with which said substrate has the Zth [+]

page side of rotation Y cut LiNbO₃, LiTaO₃ substrate which has the Zth [+] page side of rotation Y cut LiTaO₃, LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth [+] page, + It is the light emitting device according to claim 1 characterized by being the substrate chosen from LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth page, the piezo-electric substrate which has + side, a glass plate, Si substrate, a metal substrate, and the substrate that has a metal membrane on the front face, and said 1st piezoelectric film having - side.

[Claim 4] The light emitting device according to claim 2 or 3 in which said 1st piezoelectric film contains one of the ingredients chosen from ZnO, AlN, and CdS.

[Claim 5] The light emitting device according to claim 1 to 4 from which it has the 2nd piezoelectric film further, and the conductivity type of said 1st piezoelectric film and this 2nd piezoelectric film differs.

[Claim 6] It is the light emitting device according to claim 2 in which it has the metal membrane of the shape of two or more stripe formed on said substrate, said 1st piezoelectric film is prepared as this metal membrane is covered, and this 1st piezoelectric film on this metal membrane has - side.

[Claim 7] The manufacture approach of a light emitting device of having the process which prepares a substrate, and the process which forms the 1st piezoelectric film which has either + side or - side on the top face on this substrate based on the property of this substrate.

[Claim 8] It is the manufacture approach of a light emitting device according to claim 7 which said substrate is a substrate chosen from the piezo-electric substrate which has C side silicon on sapphire, Rth page silicon on sapphire, m-th page silicon on sapphire, a-th page silicon on sapphire, rotation Y cut silicon on sapphire, double rotation silicon on sapphire, a rotation Y cut Xtal substrate, a Zth page Xtal substrate, LiTaO₃ substrate that has the Zth [-] page, LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth [-] page, and - side, and be characterized by said 1st piezoelectric film having + side.

[Claim 9] LiNbO₃ substrate with which said substrate has the Zth [+] page side of rotation Y cut LiNbO₃, LiTaO₃ substrate which has the Zth [+] page side of rotation Y cut LiTaO₃, LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth [+] page, + It is the manufacture approach of a light emitting device according to claim 7 which is the substrate chosen from LiTaO₃ which has the Zth page, the piezo-electric substrate which has + side, a glass plate, Si substrate, a metal substrate, and the substrate that has a metal membrane on the front face, and is characterized by said 1st piezoelectric film having - side.

[Claim 10] Said 1st piezoelectric film is the manufacture approach containing one of the ingredients chosen from ZnO, AlN, and CdS of a light emitting device according to claim 8 or 9.

[Claim 11] The manufacture approach of a light emitting device according to claim 7 to 10 of having further the process which forms this 1st piezoelectric film and the 2nd piezoelectric film with which conductivity types differ on said 1st piezoelectric film.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the light emitting device which has the luminous layer which consists of a piezo electric crystal, and its manufacture approach about a light emitting device and its manufacture approach.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The thin film-like piezo electric crystal is broadly applied to vibrator, such as a piezo resonator and an electrostrictive actuator, and a driver element. In recent years, the piezo electric crystal thin film attracts attention also as an optical element. For example, in JP, 7-262801, A, it has the ZnO film formed on silicon on sapphire, and the light emitting device which emits light in ultraviolet rays by the exciton is indicated. Moreover, the light emitting device which injects ultraviolet radiation by laser oscillation is indicated by JP, 10-256673, A.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, research with still sufficient the physical properties or its formation approach of the

piezoelectric film which the physical properties of a piezoelectric film had many strange parts, especially fitted the light emitting device is not made. For this reason, the light emitting device which has the piezoelectric film of high luminous efficiency was not realized.

[0004] The place which this invention is made in view of the above technological backgrounds, and is made into the purpose has high luminous efficiency, and is to offer the strong light emitting device and its manufacture approach of luminescence reinforcement.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A light emitting device according to claim 1 is held on a substrate and said substrate, has either + side or - side on the top face, and has the 1st piezoelectric film which functions as a luminous layer.

[0006] A light emitting device according to claim 2 is a substrate with which said substrate in the light emitting device indicated to claim 1 is chosen from the piezo-electric substrate which has C side silicon on sapphire, Rth page silicon on sapphire, m-th page silicon on sapphire, a-th page silicon on sapphire, rotation Y cut silicon on sapphire, double rotation silicon on sapphire, a rotation Y cut Xtal substrate, a Zth page Xtal substrate, LiTaO₃ substrate that has the Zth [-] page, LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth [-] page, and - side, and said 1st piezoelectric film has + side

[0007] Said substrate in the light emitting device indicated to claim 1 a light emitting device according to claim 3 LiTaO₃ substrate which has the Zth [+] page side of the LiNbO₃ substrate and rotation Y cut LiTaO₃ which have the Zth [+] page side of rotation Y cut LiNbO₃, + It is the substrate chosen from LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth page, LiTaO₃ substrate which has the Zth [+] page, a glass plate, Si substrate, a metal substrate, the piezo-electric substrate that has + side, and the substrate which has a metal membrane on the front face, and said 1st piezoelectric film has - side.

[0008] A light emitting device according to claim 4 contains one of the ingredients with which said 1st piezoelectric film in the light emitting device indicated to claim 2 or 3 is chosen from ZnO, AlN, and CdS.

[0009] A light emitting device according to claim 5 has the 2nd piezoelectric film further in the light emitting device indicated to either of claims 1-4, and the conductivity types of said 1st piezoelectric film and this 2nd piezoelectric film differ.

[0010] As a light emitting device according to claim 6 has the metal membrane of the shape of two or more stripe formed on said substrate in the light emitting device indicated to claim 2 and covers this metal

membrane, said 1st piezoelectric film is prepared, and this 1st piezoelectric film on this metal membrane has - side.

[0011] The manufacture approach of a light emitting device according to claim 7 has the process which prepares a substrate, and the process which forms the 1st piezoelectric film which has either + side or - side on the top face on this substrate based on the property of this substrate.

[0012] The manufacture approach of a light emitting device according to claim 8 is a substrate with which said substrate in the manufacture approach of the light emitting device indicated to claim 7 is chosen from C side silicon on sapphire, Rth page silicon on sapphire, m-th page silicon on sapphire, a-th page silicon on sapphire, rotation Y cut silicon on sapphire, double rotation silicon on sapphire, a rotation Y cut Xtal substrate, a Zth page Xtal substrate, LiTaO₃ substrate that has the Zth [-] page, and LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth [-] page, and said 1st piezoelectric film has + side.

[0013] Said substrate in the manufacture approach of a light emitting device according to claim 7 the manufacture approach of a light emitting device according to claim 9 LiTaO₃ substrate which has the Zth [+] page side of the LiNbO₃ substrate and rotation Y cut LiTaO₃ which have the Zth [+] page side of rotation Y cut LiNbO₃, + It is the substrate chosen from LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth page, LiTaO₃ substrate which has the Zth [+] page, the piezo-electric substrate which has + side, a glass plate, Si substrate, a metal substrate, and the substrate that has a metal membrane on the front face, and said 1st piezoelectric film has - side.

[0014] The manufacture approach of a light emitting device according to claim 10 contains one of the ingredients with which said 1st piezoelectric film in the manufacture approach of a light emitting device according to claim 8 or 9 is chosen from ZnO, AlN, and CdS.

[0015] The manufacture approach of a light emitting device according to claim 11 has further the process which forms this 1st piezoelectric film and the 2nd piezoelectric film with which conductivity types differ on said 1st piezoelectric film in the manufacture approach of a light emitting device according to claim 7 to 10.

[0016]

[Function] This invention is based on the knowledge acquired paying attention to the orientation approach of the piezoelectric film suitable for the relation of the physical characteristic and orientation of the piezoelectric film used for a light emitting device, the class of substrate, and it. That is, the light emitting device which the

crystallinity of a piezoelectric film improves, consequently has a good property is realized by choosing the direction of orientation of a piezoelectric film appropriately according to the class of substrate.

[0017] However, the physical characteristic of a piezoelectric film, the relation of the orientation or the class of substrate, and the relation of the direction of orientation of the piezoelectric film suitable for it were not conventionally taken into consideration at all. The point of this invention itself paying its attention is unique.

[0018] In this specification, + side about the direction of orientation of a piezoelectric film and - side are related to the sign of the charge generated in the principal plane of a thin film. + A field is a field which positive charge generates in a piezoelectric film with tension, and is considered to be equivalent to Zn side, aluminum side, and Cd side, respectively with the above-mentioned ZnO thin film, an AlN thin film, and a CdS thin film. - a field is a field which negative charge generates in a piezoelectric film with tension, and is equivalent to the 0th page of the above-mentioned ZnO thin film, an AlN thin film, and a CdS thin film, N side, and the Sth page -- then, it thinks.

[0019] When specifically forming a piezoelectric film in the front face of C side silicon on sapphire, Rth page silicon on sapphire, m-th page silicon on sapphire, a-th page silicon on sapphire, rotation Y cut silicon on sapphire, double rotation silicon on sapphire, a rotation Y cut Xtal substrate, a Zth page Xtal substrate, LiTaO₃ substrate that has the Zth [-] page, and LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth [-] page, the ZnO film is made to form on a substrate so that the front face of a piezoelectric film may turn into + side (the side which touches a substrate is - side). Here, "LiTaO₃ which has the Zth [-] page" is a field which negative surface charge generates at the time of ** which tension produced in the field (Zth page) of Z shaft orientations.

Moreover, polarization processing of the LiTaO₃ substrate does not have to be carried out.

[0020] Moreover, LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth [+] page side of rotation Y cut LiNbO₃, LiTaO₃ substrate which has the Zth [+] page side of rotation Y cut LiTaO₃, LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth [+] page, + When forming a piezoelectric film in the front face of LiTaO₃ substrate which has the Zth page, the piezo-electric substrate which has + side, a glass plate, Si substrate, a metal substrate, and the substrate that has a metal membrane on a front face, make the ZnO film form on a substrate so that the front face of a piezoelectric film may turn into - side (the side which touches a substrate is + side).

[0021] As for the piezoelectric film formed on such a substrate, it is

desirable to consist of an ingredient chosen from ZnO, AlN, and CdS. It is desirable to use the piezoelectric film which consists of ZnO especially for the device which emits light in ultraviolet rays.

[0022] It is determined by the surface treatment of the formation approach of a piezoelectric film, formation conditions, and a substrate etc. whether the piezoelectric film formed on a substrate serves as + side or it becomes - side. For example, a piezoelectric film tends to become + side when enlarging power of microwave when ECR equipments, such as an ECR plasma CVD system and an ECR sputtering system, are used (more than 300W [for example,]), or making heating temperature of a substrate high (for example, 500 degrees C or more). Especially the piezoelectric film formed in ambient atmospheres, such as N₂, O₂, H₂O, and atmospheric air, on the substrate heated at the temperature of 1000 degrees C or more for several hours has good + side.

[0023] Moreover, a polarity (+ side or - side) is controllable by adjusting substrate bias voltage. The piezoelectric film with which obtaining the piezoelectric film of + side also has - side can also be obtained by adjusting appropriately the gas presentation under membrane formation, the heating temperature of a substrate, the bias voltage impressed to a substrate in the case of a sputtering system. A polarity is effectively controllable by impressing the bias voltage of -500V to +500V especially.

[0024] If it is in this invention, luminescence reinforcement can obtain a strong light emitting device by forming the piezoelectric film which has + side or - side according to the class of substrate in this way.

[0025]

[Embodiment of the Invention] (1st operation gestalt) Drawing 1 shows typically the cross section of the light emitting device 1 by the 1st operation gestalt of this invention. The light emitting device 1 has the ZnO thin film 3 formed a substrate 2 and on it. In using C side silicon on sapphire, Rth page silicon on sapphire, m-th page silicon on sapphire, a-th page silicon on sapphire, rotation Y cut silicon on sapphire, double rotation silicon on sapphire, a rotation Y cut Xtal substrate, a Zth page Xtal substrate, LiTaO₃ substrate that has the Zth [-] page, LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth [-] page, and the piezo-electric substrate which has - side as a substrate 2, the ZnO thin film 3 has the Zth [+]-page.

[0026] In using LiTaO₃ substrate which, on the other hand, has the Zth [+]-page side of the LiNbO₃ substrate and rotation Y cut LiTaO₃ which have the Zth [+]-page side of rotation Y cut LiNbO₃, LiNbO₃ substrate which has the Zth [+]-page, LiTaO₃ substrate which has the Zth [+]-page

page, the piezo-electric substrate which has + side, a glass plate, Si substrate, a metal substrate and the substrate that has a metal membrane on the front face as a substrate 2, three has the Zth [-] page of a ZnO thin film

[0027] A light emitting device 1 emits light by association of an exciton or an electron, and a hole. As shown in drawing 1 , a light emitting device 1 emits light in ordinary temperature by irradiating helium-Cd laser at the ZnO thin film 3 based on photoluminescence in light with the wavelength of 370nm equivalent to the band gap of ZnO.

[0028] It checked from various experiments that the piezoelectric film which has the outstanding crystallinity with the above combination was obtained. In the following experiments, using C side silicon on sapphire and a Zth page Xtal substrate as a substrate, by changing membrane formation conditions and the surface state of a substrate, various piezoelectric films were formed and the direction of orientation of a ZnO thin film was checked under the dielectric constant microscope. Specifically, three samples were produced on condition that the following using the ECR sputtering system.

条件1 マイクロ波電力： 100W

RF電力： 300W

基板加熱温度： 200°C

Ar/O₂ 分圧比： 70/30

条件2 マイクロ波電力： 500W

RF電力： 450W

基板加熱温度： 500°C

Ar/O₂ 分圧比： 70/30

条件3 マイクロ波電力： 300W

RF電力： 400W

基板加熱温度： 450°C

Ar/O₂ 分圧比： 70/30

[0029] Drawing 2 to drawing 4 is the dielectric constant microphotography of the various piezoelectric films produced as mentioned above. Drawing 2 shows the film produced by conditions 1, in the photograph of drawing 2 , the part with a deep color is a field which the charge of plus generates with tension, and the part with a thin color has become the field which the charge of minus generates with tension. Therefore, both fields are intermingled as the whole and it has become neither + side nor - side.

[0030] Drawing 3 shows the film produced according to conditions 2. It is shown that the whole has a color deep to homogeneity and the dielectric microphotography shown in drawing 3 has become uniform + side.

[0031] Similarly, drawing 4 shows the film produced under conditions 3. The dielectric microphotography of drawing 4 has a color with the whole thin to homogeneity, and shows that it is uniform - side. Thus, the piezoelectric film which is not the piezoelectric film and - side, or + side which has - side or + side, either can be alternatively formed by controlling conditions.

[0032] Even if it was conditions 2 and conditions other than three, by forming easily the film which has - side and impressing the bias voltage of plus to a substrate showed that the film which has + side was formed by impressing the bias voltage of minus to a substrate.

[0033] In this way, after checking the direction of orientation of the produced ZnO film, the light emitting device which has the produced ZnO thin film was produced, helium-Cd laser was irradiated, and the photoluminescence luminescence measurement trial was performed. Drawing 5 shows the result of having measured the luminescence reinforcement of the ZnO thin film which has + side formed on C side silicon on sapphire in the 350-400nm field, and drawing 6 shows the result of having measured the luminescence reinforcement of the ZnO thin film which has + side formed on the Zth page Xtal substrate in the 360-390nm field. In the wavelength of 367.8nm, considerable, then the sharp peak considered are shown in the exciton, and, as for drawing 5 , drawing 6 also shows the same peak as 368nm.

[0034] Drawing 7 measures and shows the luminescence reinforcement of the ZnO thin film which has + side formed on C side silicon on sapphire, and the ZnO thin film which has - side. Compared with the ZnO thin film which has - side, it is about 5 times the luminescence reinforcement of this, and the half-value width of the ZnO thin film which has + side is also small so that clearly from drawing. It turns out that the ZnO thin film which has from this + side formed on C side silicon on sapphire shows a good property.

[0035] Drawing 8 shows the X diffraction reinforcement of the ZnO thin film formed on condition that versatility on C side silicon on sapphire using Zn metal target. In drawing 8 , an axis of abscissa shows the division ratio of Ar and O₂ which are a controlled atmosphere under ZnO thin film formation, and the axis of ordinate shows the X diffraction reinforcement (relative value) of a ZnO thin film. Moreover, substrate heating temperature was changed among 200-600 degrees C, and data have measured it. drawing 8 -- setting -- X diffraction reinforcement -- 4x104[-- a. -- u.] -- the field which shows the above reinforcement -- a ZnO thin film -- + side -- having -- *** -- diffraction reinforcement -- 9x103[-- a. -- u.] -- in the following fields, the field of + side and

the field of - side are intermingled. Moreover, the ZnO thin film which has + side is formed, or the ZnO thin film which has - side is formed, and membrane formation cannot be certainly controlled by the middle field. In addition, an inclination with the same said of the ZnO thin film formed on a Zth page Xtal substrate is shown.

[0036] Drawing 9 shows the result of having formed the ZnO thin film on the Zth [-] page LiNbO₃ substrate similarly. in this case, X diffraction reinforcement -- 1.4x10⁵[-- a. -- u.] -- the field which shows the above reinforcement -- a ZnO thin film -- + side -- having -- *** -- diffraction reinforcement -- 9x10³[-- a. -- u.] -- in the following fields, the field of + side and the field of - side are intermingled. Moreover, the ZnO thin film which has + side is formed, or the ZnO thin film which has - side is formed, and membrane formation cannot be certainly controlled by the middle field.

[0037] By changing the division ratio of Ar and O₂ shows that the stacking tendency of a ZnO thin film can be controlled and the ZnO thin film with which the division ratio of Ar/O₂ has good + side in 75 / 25 - 65/35 can be formed so that clearly from drawing 8 and drawing 9 . Moreover, it turns out that what is necessary is for the stacking tendency of a ZnO thin film to become good if it heats a substrate at 500 degrees C or more in forming the ZnO thin film which has + side on C side silicon on sapphire, and just to heat a substrate at 300 degrees C or more in forming the ZnO thin film which has a Zth [-] page LiNbO₃ substrate top + side.

[0038] Although the ZnO thin film was illustrated as a piezoelectric film with the above-mentioned operation gestalt AlN which has a field, and the thin film which consists of CdS + C side, the Rth page, the m-th page, and a-th page silicon on sapphire, Rotation Y cut silicon on sapphire, double rotation silicon on sapphire, a rotation Y cut Xtal substrate, Even if it forms on a Zth page Xtal substrate, a Zth page Xtal substrate, LiTaO₃ substrate that has the Zth [-] page, LiNbO₃ substrate which has - side, it can ** obtaining the light emitting device similarly equipped with the good luminescence property.

[0039] Drawing 10 shows the typical sectional view of the light emitting device 11 by the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention. A light emitting device 11 contains C side silicon on sapphire 12, two or more aluminum film 13 formed in the shape of a stripe at fixed spacing on it, and the ZnO thin film 14 formed on C side silicon on sapphire 12 so that the aluminum film 13 might be covered. Fields 14a and 14b are arranged by turns along Direction alpha including field 14b directly located in

field 14a and the C side silicon-on-sapphire 12 upper part where the ZnO thin film 14 is located above the aluminum film 13. Field 14a has - side and field 14b has + side. For this reason, only in the part in which the aluminum film 13 was formed, it has - side. Other substrates with desirable forming a + side ZnO thin film, such as a rotation Y cut Xtal substrate and a Zth page Xtal substrate, may be used instead of C side silicon on sapphire 12.

[0040] Since a difference is in the orientation property over a ZnO thin film by C side silicon on sapphire and aluminum film, it is possible by choosing membrane formation conditions appropriately to form the field of - side and the field of + side by turns in this way. Moreover, even if it impresses the bias voltage of plus and minus to aluminum film and silicon on sapphire, respectively, the film which C shaft orientation reversed by turns is obtained.

[0041] A light emitting device 11 functions as an SHG component. As shown in drawing 10, blue glow is injected from other end faces of the ZnO thin film 14 by carrying out incidence of the red light to the ZnO thin film 14 along Direction alpha from one end face of the ZnO thin film 14. Thus, according to this invention, the SHG component easily equipped with the good property is realizable.

[0042] Drawing 11 shows typically the cross section of the light emitting device 21 by the 3rd operation gestalt. A light emitting device 21 contains C side silicon on sapphire 22, the n mold ZnO layer 23 formed on it and the ZnO barrier layer 24, and the p mold ZnO layer 25. The top face of the n mold ZnO layer 23 is + side, and the ZnO barrier layer 24 and the p mold ZnO layer 25 are similarly equipped with + side as a top face. The ZnO barrier layer 24 and the p mold ZnO layer 25 constitute the light-emitting part 26. Moreover, III group elements, such as aluminum, are doped as an impurity, and the n mold ZnO layer 23 has become low resistance. Similarly, V group elements, such as P and As, are doped also for the p mold ZnO layer 25. Electrodes 27 and 28 are formed on the n mold ZnO layer 23 and the p mold ZnO layer 25, a current is poured in from electrodes 27 and 28, and luminescence by the exciton is caused in a light-emitting part 26.

[0043] Since the ZnO barrier layer 24 which has + side in the n mold ZnO layer 23 which has + side, and the p mold ZnO layer 25 are formed according to such structure, the crystallinity of a light-emitting part 26 is high, and high brightness and the light emitting device 21 of high luminous efficiency can be realized.

[0044] In this operation gestalt, although the n mold ZnO layer 23 is formed on C side silicon on sapphire 22, the n mold ZnO layer 23 and the

p mold ZnO layer 29 may be replaced, a conductivity type may be made reverse, a p mold ZnO layer may be prepared on silicon on sapphire 22, and an n mold ZnO layer may be prepared on the ZnO barrier layer 28.

[0045] Drawing 12 shows typically the light emitting device 31 by the 4th operation gestalt, and represents end-face outgoing radiation mold light emitting devices, such as a laser diode and light emitting diode of an end-face outgoing radiation mold. The light emitting device 31 contains silicon on sapphire 32, the low resistance ZnO layer 33 prepared on it, and the light-emitting part 34. Silicon on sapphire 32 has C side, the Rth page, the m-th page, the a-th page, or a rotation Y cut sapphire side, and the low resistance ZnO layer 33 has + side as the top face. The light-emitting part 34 contains the p mold ZnO layer 35, the ZnO barrier layer 36, and the n mold ZnO layer 37, these layers 36 and 37 are influenced in the direction of orientation of the low resistance ZnO layer 33, and, in all, each top face is + side.

[0046] SiO₂ film 38 which has a slit is formed on a light-emitting part 34, and the up electrode 39 is formed on SiO₂ film 38 so that a slit may be covered. Moreover, a part of light-emitting part 34 is etched so that a part of low resistance ZnO layer 33 may be exposed, and the lower electrode 40 is formed on the exposed low resistance ZnO layer 33.

[0047] In a light emitting device 31, if an electrical potential difference is impressed between the up electrode 39 and the lower electrode 40, a light the blue by exciton luminescence - ultraviolet will be injected from an end face. Since each class 36 and 37 of a light-emitting part 33 has + side, crystallinity is high and high brightness and the light emitting device of high luminous efficiency are realized.

[0048]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, according to the class of substrate, the piezoelectric film which has + side or - side is prepared alternatively, and such a piezoelectric film is equipped with high crystallinity. For this reason, high brightness and the light emitting device of high luminous efficiency are realized.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the sectional view showing typically photoluminescence property measurement of the light emitting device by the 1st operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] + It is drawing showing the dielectric constant microphotography of the ZnO thin film with which the field of a field and the field of - side are intermingled.

[Drawing 3] + It is drawing showing the dielectric constant microphotography of a ZnO thin film.

[Drawing 4] - It is drawing showing the dielectric constant microphotography of a ZnO thin film.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing the luminescence reinforcement of the ZnO thin film which has + side formed on C side silicon on sapphire.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing showing the luminescence reinforcement of the ZnO thin film which has + side formed on the Zth page Xtal substrate.

[Drawing 7] It is drawing measuring and showing the luminescence reinforcement of the ZnO thin film which has + side formed on C side silicon on sapphire, and the ZnO thin film which has - side.

[Drawing 8] It is drawing showing the X-ray intensity of a ZnO thin film which has + side formed on C side silicon on sapphire.

[Drawing 9] - It is drawing showing the X-ray intensity of a ZnO thin film which has + side formed on the Zth page LiNbO₃ substrate.

[Drawing 10] It is the sectional view showing typically the light emitting device by the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 11] It is the sectional view showing typically the light emitting device by the 3rd operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 12] It is the sectional view showing typically the light emitting device by the 4th operation gestalt of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

1 Light Emitting Device

2 Substrate

3 Thin Film

[Translation done.]

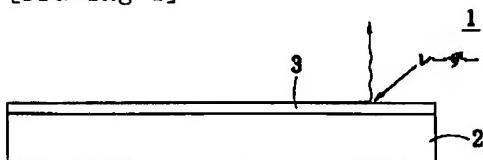
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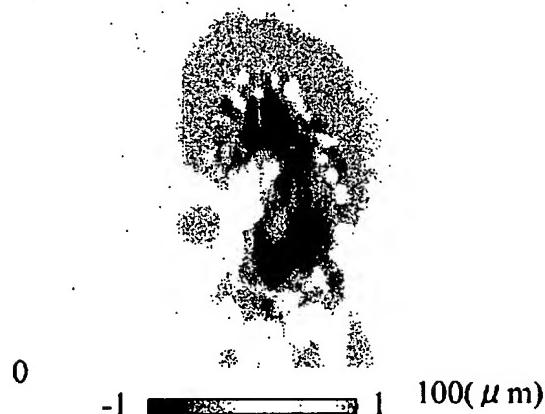
DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]

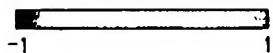
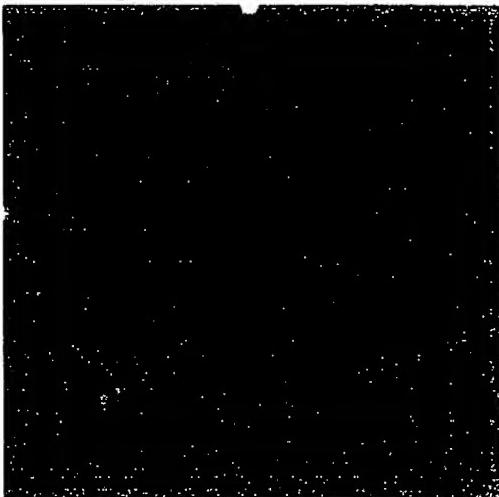
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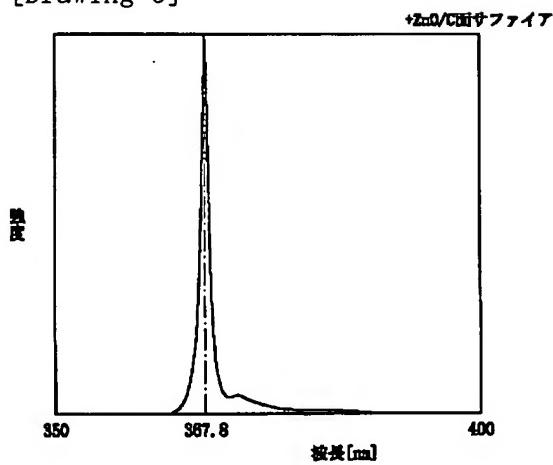
[Drawing 3]



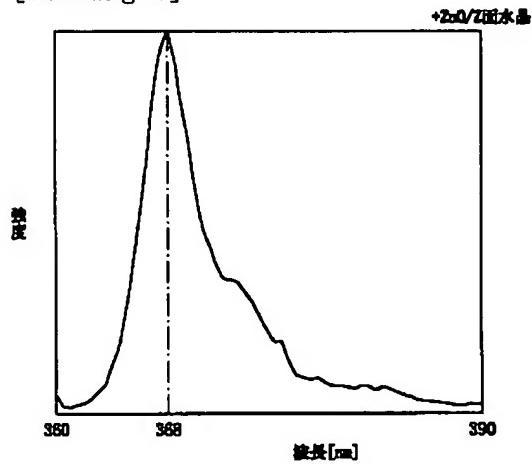
[Drawing 4]



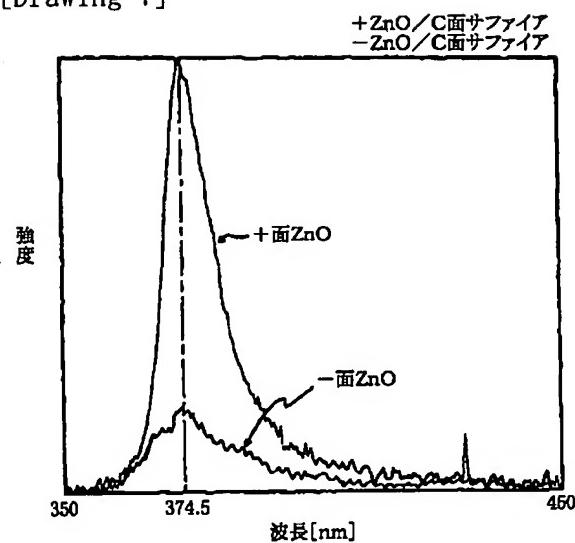
[Drawing 5]



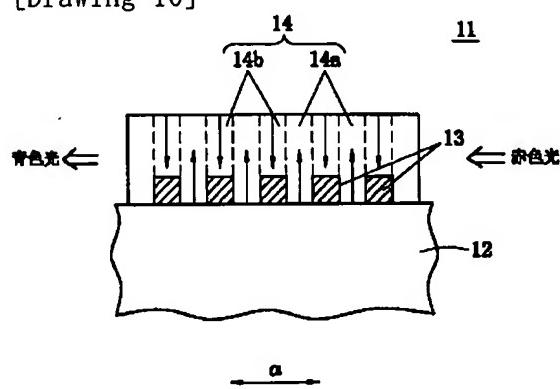
[Drawing 6]



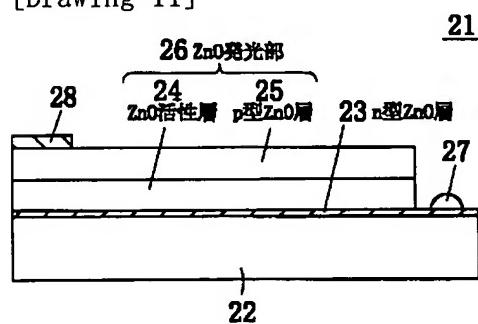
[Drawing 7]



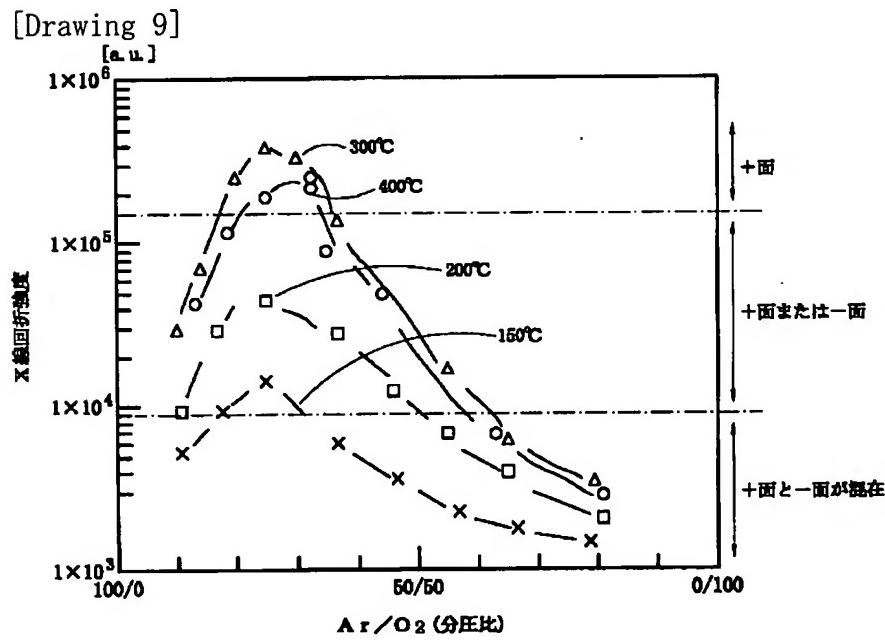
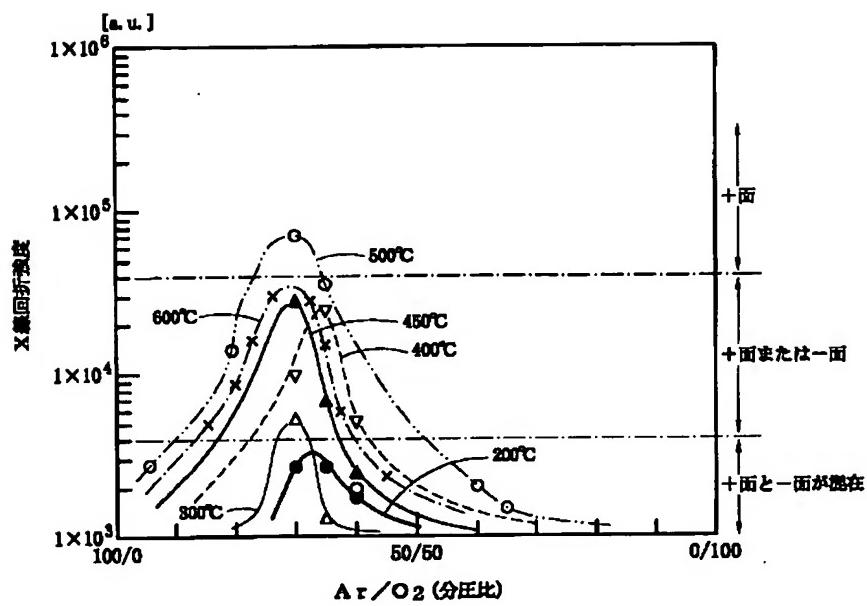
[Drawing 10]



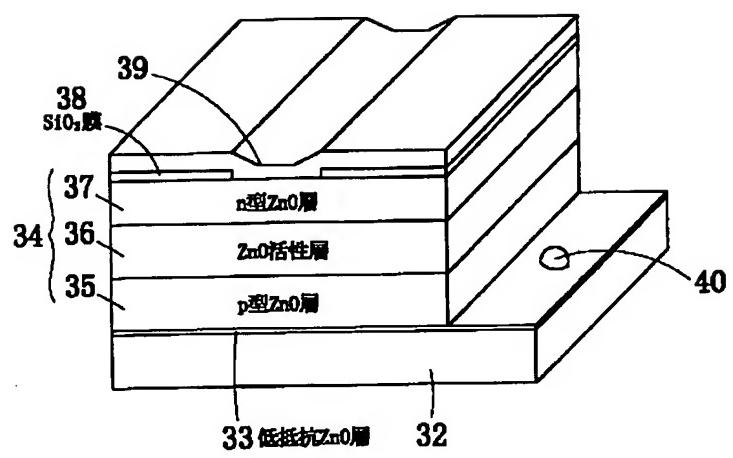
[Drawing 11]



[Drawing 8]



[Drawing 12]



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